June 1988

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Data Resources Section | Volume 7, Number 2

One Out of Five States Lost Population From 1986 to '87

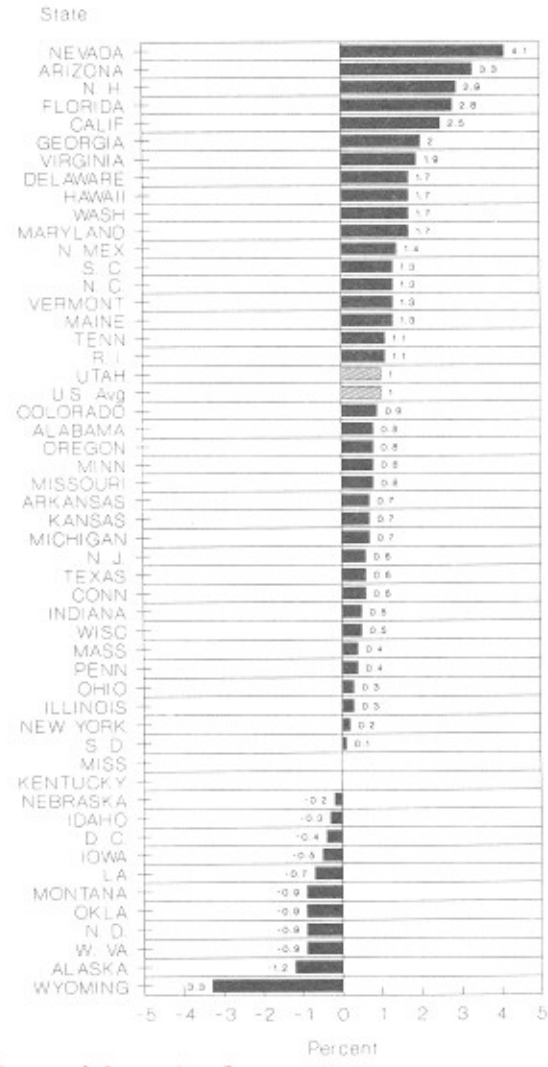
Bureau of the Census estimates indicate that ten states and the District of Columbia lost population from July 1, 1986 to July 1, 1987 (see Figure 1). The report, *State Population and Household Estimates, with Age ,Sex and Components of Change: 1981-87*, published last May, provides a demographic look at the 1980's for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Population declines are occurring in states that are heavily dependent on either energy-related industry or agriculture. Utah, while hurt particularly by the troubles in the oil and other mining industries, continued to grow from 1986 to 1987 with a 1 percent population increase as estimated by the Census Bureau. The nation as a whole grew at about 1 percent as well. More people moved out of Utah from 1986 to 1987 than moved in (net outmigration) but Utah's relatively high rate of natural increase (births over deaths) resulted in continued population growth.

1987 was the fourth year of an energy-related industry slowdown. As a result, Wyoming and West Virginia have experienced four years of population losses, and there have been three consecutive years of losses for Oklahoma. Alaska and Louisiana both registered population declines for the first time from 1986 to 1987.

Three states where agriculture plays an especially important role in the economy have lost population. Iowa, has suffered population declines since 1981, with Nebraska and North Dakota both having lost population every year since 1984. Idaho and Montana have experienced losses in each of the last two years. These losses are related to declines in both agriculture and energy development.

Figure 1
Percent Change in
Population: 1986-87



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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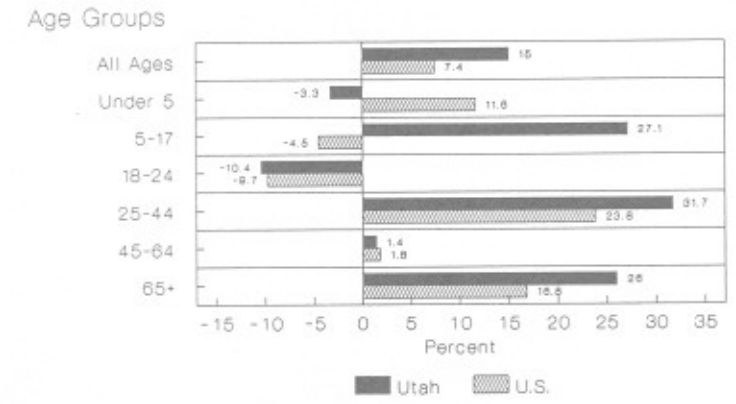
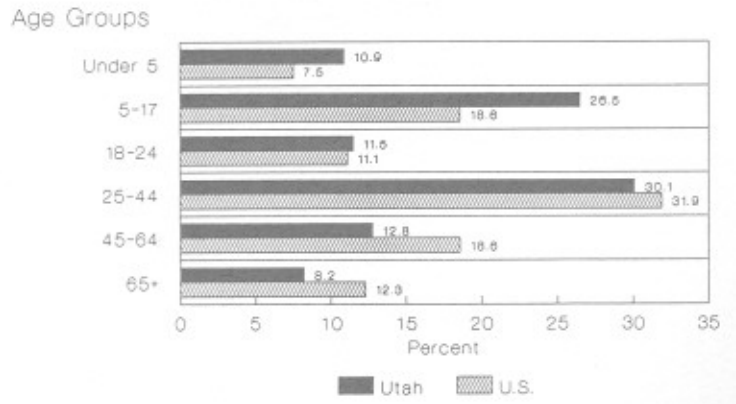
Figure 2
Percent Change in Population
by Age: 1980 to 1987



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 3
Percent Distribution of the
Population: July 1, 1987



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

School Age Population

During the 1980's Utah has sustained the largest growth of any state in the number of children from age 5 to 17 (school age) with an increase of 27.1 percent. From 1980 to 1987, only 13 states had increases in the school age population. On average the number of children 5 to 17 dropped by 4.5 percent in the United States. Utah's uniquely large increase in school children is the result of the record number of births that occurred between 1976 and 1982.

Median Age

With a high rate of natural increase, Utah is by far the youngest population in the U.S. The Census Bureau estimates Utah's median age at 25.5 as of July 1, 1987. That is, one-half of Utahns are younger than 25.5 year of age and one-half are older. This is 6.6 years younger than the median age of 32.1 for the nation.

With increased life expectancy and lower fertility rates than in previous decades, the U.S. and Utah populations are aging. This aging is evidenced by the 2.1 years increase in the median age, from 30.0 years in 1980 to 32.1 years in 1987 for the U.S. and 1.3 years increase from 24.2 to 25.5 for Utah. Utah is aging at a slower rate, and thus becoming relatively more youthful when compared to the nation.

Population Trends

Utah is the 8th fastest growing state this decade with a 15 percent increase in population since the 1980 Census. This is slightly more than double the 7.4 percent increase estimated for the U.S.

Age Distribution

In the U.S., childbearing by the Baby Boom generation helped swell the ranks of the under-5 age group to 18.3 million, its highest level since July 1967. From 1980 to 1987 the number of pre-school children grew 11.6 percent in the U.S. In contrast, Utah experienced a drop of 3.3 percent among children under five because of declining numbers of births during the past five years (see figure 2). Utah still has a much larger proportion of its population under five at 10.9 percent compared to the national figure of 7.5 percent (see figure 3).

As mentioned earlier, the population in the 5 to 17 age group (school-age) has declined nationally by 4.5 percent since 1980. The national decline in the school-age population will soon reverse as the larger birth cohorts from the early 1980's enter this group. Once again Utah has a much larger proportion of its population between the ages of 5 and 17 compared to the U.S. (26.5 percent vs. 18.6 percent).

The 1980's have seen the young adult population (18 to 24) shrink 9.7 percent in Utah and similarly drop 10.4 percent nationally as the baby boomers have aged beyond this age group leaving behind a smaller cohort of persons.

The 25-44 age group now constitutes 30.1 percent of Utah's population and 31.9 percent in the U.S. This is the fastest growing segment of the population during the 1980's with an increase of 31.7 percent in Utah and 23.8 percent nationally. This group, of course, consists largely of the post World War II Baby Boom.

Growth in persons aged 45 to 64 remains slow in Utah and in the U.S. However, this group makes up a substantially larger proportion of the U.S. population at 18.6 percent compared to 12.8 percent for Utah.

From 1980 to 1987, the older population, persons 65 and above, expanded rapidly by 26.0 percent in Utah and by 16.8 in the U.S., comprising 8.2 percent and 12.3 percent of the population, respectively.

Data users should note that these Bureau of the Census age distributions are different from distributions published by the Utah Office of Planning and Budget. For questions regarding these differences contact the Utah State Data Center.

Household Trends

The Census Bureau estimates that households nationally increased from 1980 to 1987 by 12.0 percent, compared with the 7.4 percent population growth. The more rapid growth in households is mostly due to changes in age structure. The 18 and over population grew by 10.5 percent while persons under 18 declined by 0.3 percent nationally. In Utah the growth in the population 18 and over was 14.2 percent and the growth in population under 18 was 15.5 percent, relatively balanced. Therefore, as would be expected, households grew at about the same rate as the population in Utah.

The Census Bureau estimates that there were 518,000 households in Utah on July 1, 1987 compared to the 449,000 in 1980, or an increase of 15.4 percent. For Utah the average population per household in 1987 was estimated to be 3.19 or a slight decline form 3.20 computed in 1980. The average household size nationally was 2.75 in 1980 and declined to 2.64 by 1987.

This same type of information with additional detail is available for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Bureau of the Census report contains provisional estimates for states of the resident and civilian populations and of households for July 1, 1987, revised annual population and household estimates for July 1, 1981 through 1986, and components of population change for the 1980-87 period. Also shown are revised annual estimates of the resident population of states, 1981-87, by 10 year age groups and selected broad age groups, and median age by sex. The population and household estimates supersede the estimates for 1981 through 1986 released in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1010.

Copies of the report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $4.25. The GPO stock number is 803-004-00032-3.

Consumer Expenditure Data for 1986

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released consumer expenditure data for 1986. The data is the most comprehensive source of information on both the spending habits and the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of American consumers. These data should be valuable to data users who base marketing and planning decisions on consumer spending habits.

Results of the Survey

The average consumer unit in 1986 had an income before taxes of $25,481. The consumer unit (see definition on next page) averaged 1.4 earners, two vehicles and 2.6 persons.

The largest expenditure groups continued to be housing (30 percent of average annual expenditures), transportation (21 percent) and food (15 percent). Table 1 provides a summary of the consumer characteristics and expenditures from the 1985 and 1986 interview component of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. A more detailed breakdown of expenditure data — the breakdown used for this article — is available from the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

The 1986 survey shows that Americans continue to spend more of their income on cars and relatively less on food. Expenditures on new cars and trucks rose 18 percent from 1985 to 1986, compared with average household expenditures which increased by 2 percent. Prices for new cars and trucks as measured by the Consumer Price Index rose only 4.3 percent for the same period. These data show an increase in the number of vehicles purchased as well as the purchase of more expensive vehicles.

By contrast, expenditures on food continue to make up a smaller and smaller portion of total expenditures. In 1980, food accounted for 19 percent of total expenditures, but, by 1986, the share had dropped to less than 15 percent. Interestingly, since the share for food away from home has increased over the period, the drop in total food expenditures is accounted for entirely by the drop in food at home. In 1986, consumer units spent 58 cents on food away from home for every dollar spent on food at home.

Expenditures for T.V.'s, VCR's, radios and sound equipment continued to increase — 5 percent increase from 1985 to 1986.

Expenditures for housing showed a moderate increase of 3 percent from 1985 to 1986. Health care expenditures rose over 2 percent. Expenditures on miscellaneous goods and services (legal and accounting fees, banking fees, funerals, and others) dropped about 4 percent.

While expenditures for the overall utilities, fuels, and public services component showed little change from 1985 to 1986, expenditures for natural gas fell 10 percent and expenditures for fuel oil fell 16 percent. Prices also declined for natural gas (5 percent) and fuel oil (22 percent).

Information about the Survey

The Consumer Expenditure Survey program was begun late in 1979. The principal objective of the survey is to collect consumer expenditure data which provide a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers. The data are used in a wide variety of research by government, business, labor and academic analysis.

The Consumer Expenditure Survey consists of two separate surveys. The diary survey requires respondents to keep a diary of their spending on inexpensive, frequently purchased items for two weeks. These are expenditures that might be difficult to recall unless recorded daily. This survey collects information on four types of expenditures — food and beverages, personal care products, nonprescription drugs, and household supplies — which jointly make up 20 to 25 percent of total expenditures for most households. The food component of the diary survey reports expenditure data on 19 separate food items.

The interview survey consists of five quarterly interviews in which consumers are asked to recall the expenditures they made in the preceding three months on relatively expensive items such as home appliances, property, automobiles, rent, clothing, insurance, and travel.

From a statistical point of view, the Consumer Expenditure Survey is of high quality: It has a relatively high response rate, it captures roughly 95 percent of total household expenditures and is consistent with other independent data sets on income and spending.

The data are available by region, income group, age, number in consumer unit, household characteristics, number of earners and housing tenure.

For additional information about the Consumer Expenditure Survey or to obtain a copy of the press release, call the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic Analysis and Information, (816) 426-2481. Data users may also call the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 for assistance.

A consumer unit is defined as a single person living alone or sharing a household with others who is financially independent, members of a household related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement, or two or more persons living together who share responsibility for at least two of the three major types of expenses (food, housing and other).

Table 1
Consumer Characteristics and Expenditures of All Consumer Units
Interview Survey

	1985	1986	1986 Percent of Total	Percent Change 1985-86
Number of consumer units (000)	91,564	93,741	—	2.38%
Income before taxes	$25,127	$25,481	—	1.41%
Average # of persons in consumer unit	2.6	2.6	—	—
Age of reference person	46.8	46.7	—	—
Average # in consumer unit				
Earners	1.4	1.4	—	—
Vehicles	1.9	2.0	—	—
Children under 18	0.7	0.7	—	—
Persons 65 and older	0.3	0.3	—	—
Average annual expenditures	$22,217	$22,710	100%	2.22%
Food	$3,394	$3,363	15%	-0.91%
Housing	$6,687	$6,888	30%	3.01%
Shelter	$3,840	$3,986	—	3.80%
Utilities, fuels, public services	$1,648	$1,646	—	-0.12%
Household operations and furnishings	$1,200	$1,256	—	4.67%
Apparel and services	$1,161	$1,149	5%	-1.03%
Transportation	$4,555	$4,815	21%	5.71%
Vehicles	$2,043	$2,340	—	14.54%
Gasoline and motor oil	$1,035	$916	—	-11.50%
Other transportation	$1,478	$1,559	—	5.48%
Health care	$1,037	$1,062	5%	2.41%
Personal insurance and pensions	$2,016	$2,129	9%	5.61%
All other*	$3,368	$3,304	15%	-1.90%

* Includes alcoholic beverages, entertainment, personal care services, reading,education, smoking supplies, miscellaneous and cash contributions. Data for these categories are reported separately in the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1985 and 1986

BEA Releases Gross State Product Estimates

For the first time ever, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has published estimates of gross state product (GSP) for each state and the District of Columbia. This data series covers the years 1963 through 1986 by component and by industry. These estimates are the most comprehensive measure of production available for states and will assist in analyzing and forecasting trends in state economic activity.

GSP is the gross market value of the goods and services attributable to labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart to the national gross domestic product (GDP).

BEA prepares GSP estimates for 61 industries. For each industry there are four components: compensation of employees; proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances; indirect business tax and nontax liability; and other, mainly capital-related charges, which include capital stocks and profit rates.

GSP is available in both real and current dollars. Current dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the command over resources associated with production. It is useful in analyzing the differential regional effects of large changes in relative output prices, such as the changes in energy and agricultural prices in the 1970s and 1980s.

Real dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the physical volume of production and are particularly useful for comparing regional trends in labor productivity or for projecting the volume of industrial output. Real dollar GSP will be used by BEA in the regional projections to be published in 1990, when the GSP estimates will be updated next.

Currently, real dollar GSP estimates are based on national price deflators by industry. BEA hopes that sometime in the future it will be possible to develop state price data to improve these estimates. Such data would improve estimates of industries where prices vary regionally, as with energy and real estate.

Table 2 shows Utah's GSP by selected industries for selected years.

GSP estimates are published in the May 1988 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, published by BEA. For further information on GSP call the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Table 2
Utah Gross Product by Selected Industry
For Selected Years 1963-1986
(Millions of Dollars)

	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total GSP	2,979	3,479	5,465	10,122	17,892	19,381	21,739	23,172	24,008
Farms	78	106	147	191	340	302	338	317	349
Agric. Services, Forestry & Fisheries	4	7	12	25	42	51	56	56	51
Mining	259	137	197	517	1,043	914	862	762	625
Construction	158	162	349	774	945	1,033	1,267	1,296	1,220
Manufacturing	617	600	840	1,501	2,797	3,026	3,658	3,904	3,989
Durable	470	413	602	1,038	1,926	2,052	2,520	2,664	2,669
Nondurable	146	187	239	463	871	974	1,138	1,240	1,320
Transport & Pub. Util.	295	370	566	1,038	2,262	2,598	2,845	2,965	3,035
Wholesale Trade	202	248	394	720	1,221	1,264	1,422	1,529	1,576
Retail Trade	283	356	586	1,096	1,680	1,855	2,095	2,283	2,402
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	375	476	747	1,405	2,567	2,863	3,086	3,323	3,574
Services	277	351	595	1,215	2,318	2,562	2,962	3,263	3,500
Fed. Civilian Gov.	203	328	445	616	915	992	1,086	1,208	1,244
Federal Military	29	40	74	111	207	231	247	269	284
State & Local Gov.	199	299	513	913	1,554	1,691	1,815	1,997	2,162

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah State Rankings From The Statistical Abstract

Population

Resident population July 1, 1987	x 1000	Rank
Utah	1,678	35
California	27,663	1
Wyoming	490	50

Percent change 1980-1987	Percent	Rank
Utah	15.0	8
Alaska	30.7	1
Iowa	-2.7	50

Over 65 years, 1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	8.0	49
Florida	17.7	1
Alaska	3.4	50

Per square mile, 1987	Pop.	Rank
Utah	20	42
New Jersey	1,027	1
Alaska	1	50

Under 18 years, 1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	37.2	1
Florida	22.5	50

In metro areas, 1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	77.0	17
New Jersey	100.0	1
Idaho	19.4	50

Health/Vital Statistics

Births per 1,000 population, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	22.8	2
Alaska	24.6	1
West Virginia	12.5	50

Births to teenage mothers, 1985	Percent	Rank
Utah	8.9	45
Mississippi	20.8	1
Minnesota	7.5	50

Infant mortality deaths per 1,000 births, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	9.6	35
Delaware	14.8	1
Rhode Island	8.2	50

Births to unwed women, 1985	Percent	Rank
Utah	8.7	50
Mississippi	32.9	1

Abortions per 1,000 women 15-44, 1985	Number	Rank
Utah	11.1	43
California	47.9	1
Wyoming	7.9	50

Hospital beds per 100,000 population, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	310	50
North Dakota	891	1

Percent births low birthweight, 1985	Percent	Rank
Utah	5.7	39
Mississippi	8.8	1
Minnesota	4.8	50

Ratio of abortions per 1,000 live births, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	116	50
New York	746	1

Divorces per 1,000 population, 1986	Rate	Rank
Utah	5.1	20
Nevada	14.0	1
Connecticut	2.9	50

Hospital occupancy rate, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	62.0	41
New York	86.0	1
Oklahoma	60.6	50

Physicians per 100,000 population, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	174	27
Maryland	315	1
Mississippi	119	50

Active dentists per 100,000 pop., 1984	Rate	Rank
Utah	65	11
Connecticut	76	1
Mississippi	34	50

Income & Employment

Percent change in nonag. employ. 1980-1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	15.1	10
Arizona	32.2	1
West Virginia	-7.6	50

Unemployment rate, 1986	Rate	Rank
Utah	6.0	31
Louisiana	13.1	1
New Hampshire	2.8	50

Average annual pay, 1986	Dollars	Rank
Utah	17,863	32
Alaska	28,442	1
South Dakota	14,477	50

Per capita personal income, 1986	Dollars	Rank
Utah	10,981	48
Mississippi	9,716	50
Connecticut	19,600	1

Percent change in per capita income 1985-1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	4.6	40
New Hampshire	10.1	1
Wyoming	-1.5	50

Percent union membership of total employed, 1982	Percent	Rank
Utah	16.8	21
New York	35.8	1
South Carolina	5.8	50

Government

Direct expenditure per capita,1985	Dollars	Rank
Utah	2,327	23
Alaska	9,509	1
Arkansas	1,695	50

Tax revenue per capita, 1985	Dollars	Rank
Utah	1,258	33
Alaska	4,585	1
Mississippi	918	50

Employees per 10,000 Population, 1985	Rate	Rank
Utah	414	39
Alaska	757	1
Pennslyvania	357	50

Total federal funds to states, 1986	Billion $	Rank
Utah	5.5	35
California	100.9	1
Vermont	1.4	50

Grants to state & local gov. per capita, 1986	Dollars	Rank
Utah	484.7	17
Alaska	1,243.4	1
Florida	277.9	50

Defense as a percent of total fed. funds, 1986	Percent	Rank
Utah	30.6	16
Hawaii	53.5	1
West Virginia	4.9	50

Note: Contact the Data Resources Section, Utah Office of Planning and Budget for questions about these rankings.
Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1988

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The Utah State Data Center assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies as well as state and local governments in Utah. Twenty affiliates (listed below) help in the data dissemination process. This newsletter is published quarterly to fulfill a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Census.

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Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Beverly Norton	378-4090
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Dept.	626-6415
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen	586-7946
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Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
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Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
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